

very nutritious and readily assimilated. The "Fever Food" consists of essence of beef combined with yolk of egg and cream, and is specially adapted for tropical use when eggs and cream are not readily obtainable. The concentrated beef tea, beef tabules and beef bouillon are all to be recommended, and it should be noted that these preparations contain not only the soluble and stimulating constituents of the beef, but predigested fibrine and albumen, usually insoluble. It should be noted that all the preparations of this firm, with the exception of turtle soup and turtle jelly, which are prepared from fresh West Indian turtle, are made from the finest British meat, so that they can be used with confidence.

THE PEACE PILLOW COMPANY.—Amongst the exhibits we noticed the Peace Pillow, supplied by the company of that name, 17, Manchester Avenue, Aldersgate Street, E.C. Many invalids like this pillow, but find the odour of pine somewhat overpowering. To meet this objection a pillow is now supplied of which the prevailing odour is lavender, a scent which is liked by most invalids. The prices are 6s., 10s. 6d., and 21s.

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY, of 7, Snow Hill, London, E.C., showed some excellent folding bath tubs which would be most convenient when travelling. They are light, portable, and rigid, and when not in use can be folded up and tucked away into a very small space. The same firm were also showing rubber gloves in all sizes, beginning at six and onwards, all the half sizes being stocked. Both nurses and midwives are in these days glad to know where such gloves can be obtained.

These are a few of the things on view at this interesting exhibition. We congratulate the *British and Colonial Druggist* on the success of its undertaking, for the exhibition is a most useful one, very well arranged, and calculated not only to please but to inform all who visit it. Not so many years ago there was hardly an exhibition of the kind, now there are many kindred ones, and they grow yearly in popularity. It is a noticeable feature of the Chemists' Exhibition that it does not desire to attract the general public but rather those whose object is to study what is there shown with intelligent interest, for purposes of practical utility. The result is that visitors can readily obtain any information, and the exhibit is really of use to them. It is now a well established annual fixture which has come to stay.

The North Eastern Hospital for Children.

The Duke of Connaught will preside at a dinner in aid of the North Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney Road, on May 15th, at the Hall of the Grocers' Company, with the object of raising £13,200 to provide urgently-needed funds for maintenance, and to pay off the debt remaining on the new building opened in 1903. The hospital now has 125 beds in use, and is largely dependent on voluntary support. It serves a very poor and populous neighbourhood, and its beds might always be filled many times over.

Professional Review.

THE VISITING NURSE.

What has not been said on the subject of the Visiting Nurse in *Charities and the Commons** of April 7th, can scarcely be worth saying. Nearly the whole of this issue is devoted to the subject, and when we say that the number is published under the supervision of Miss L. L. Dock it will be understood that it is discussed both ably and exhaustively. The journal is one dealing with philanthropy and social advance (Miss Dock being a Departmental Editor), and the Visiting Nurse is considered under the aspect of "the spread of a social vocation through city, town, and country." The issue of the journal referred to should be in every training-school library, and should be filed for reference by every nurse who desires to possess the literature of her calling. Incidentally it is futile while such a monumental mass of information can be gathered and presented by one member of our profession, to suppose that its members collectively are incapable of managing their own affairs.

Presenting the subject, Miss Dock says that though visiting nursing in America is comparatively young, that it is yearly gathering more momentum is evident from two tables of statistics, one presented by Miss Harriet Fulmer, of Chicago, at the International Congress of Nurses at Buffalo in 1901, when a careful search had elicited reports from fifty-three different associations with a total of 130 odd nurses; and the other read at Portland, Oregon, in 1905, at the National Conference of Charities, and Corrections by Miss Waters, of New York, giving a total of over 200 different associations with 440 odd nurses.

"Outside of America visiting nursing is at least as old as Christianity, for the most cherished work of the Apostolic Church was to visit the sick poor in their homes and to send the deaconess or widow to nurse them.

"From that day to this visiting nursing has never ceased to be practised by orders of the Catholic Church, and it received a new impulse and vigorous life under Vincent de Paul, with the practical beneficence of the Sisters of Charity. Pious Protestants urged that the gravest defect of Protestantism was that it had no Sisters of Charity, and in 1836 this conviction in the heart of Pastor Fliedner and his wife Frederika created the modern order of Lutheran Deaconesses, whose training, shared and approved by Miss Nightingale, has so strongly influenced the training of the modern secular nurse."

As to the best method of working a Visiting Nurse Association, Miss Harriet Fulmer says, "if operated on the non-sectarian principle (and illness is strictly non-sectarian) you then have the support of all elements. Cases should be accepted from all sources. An ideal system may have many adjuncts operating in connection with it. There will be the flower mission, diet kitchen, and convalescent home in some country district to which patients may be sent. Then there must be the ever-ready and well-filled loan

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